CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6d. New York cotton, 11 1-4c. New Orleans cottor, 11 1-8c. Memphis cotton, 165-8c. New York gold, 106 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAS DEPT., OFFICE CH. S16. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1 a.m. For the gulf States, Tennessee and th Ohio calley, generally cloudy sceather and vain, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer and slight change in temperature during the day.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERBAY.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

VERY laughable-John Tyler's effort to revive the Whig party. Equally so is Hayes's effort to break up the Democratic party.

KELLOGG is, happy in the notion that no matter how it goes with Nicholls or Packard, he is sure of his seat in the senate. Well, we'll see about that.

THE Chickasaw Guards have wisely deter-

mined to stand by their first resolution, and

Nashville, at Huntsville. THE cabinet yesterday discussed the subject of the extra session of congress, the fif-

teenth of May being the time suggested, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. best reduce it to five thousand men, is being

discussed in Washington. We think the country would favor the latter almost unani-THE New York medical college and hos-

tors a few days since, making twenty-five of the fair sex who have taken the vows of medicine in that city within a month. How generous this is, and what an example for efficial aspirants: "Peter Cooper American name. sent a check for twenty-five dollars to the ed-

itor of the Indianapolis Sun as recognition of 'the zeal, intelligence and fidelity' with which he had advocated Cooperism in Capitalists east have reached the conclusion that the legislature of this State, if called together in extra session, would either repudiate the State debt or refuse to pay more

than twenty-five or thirty cents on the dollar. They are wrong. We believe the scheme of the bondholders, to scale at sixty cents on the dollar, would be accepted. THE friends of the Tichborne claimant are creating considerable anxiety and alarm in London, as it is claimed that a body number-

ing one hundred thousand of his followers will visit the house of commons to-day to demand the release of Arthur Orton, the claim- burned this afternoon. My piano was lost, ant. Troops are held in readiness, and every | but I am safe and well. precaution necessary to prevent an outbreak

be David Davis's successor on the supreme bench. 'As good a selection as the Kentucky Republicans can afford no doubt, but Hayes can find better in Tennessee. Hon. Henry G. Smith, of this city, a life-long Republican. is much better fitted for the place, and his Fourteen Hundred Ponies and an Imselection for it would give satisfaction to all clusses at the south.

THE New York Evening Star suggests that the Democrats at the next session of congress make "free trade their shibboleth." In 1852 and 1856 that was the rallying cry of the party, and the country was carried by the Democracy upon its platforms of both these years. Has not the time arrived to inscribe free trade on the Democratic banners and nail them to the mast?

LOUISIANA affairs were discussed in cabinet session at Washington yesterday. Nothing was said as to when the order for withdrawing the troops from New Orleans should be issued, it still being an open question of time merely. No communication had been received from the commission since Thursday last, and therefore the only information in possession of the cabinet was what has appeared in the telegrams from New Orleans

THE works of the old masters, which some weeks ago were on exhibition at the Christian Brothers' college, on Adams street, and of which we made lengthy notice at the time in the APPEAL, are now on exhibition at the in the Appeal, are now on exhibition at the from several directions, yelling and firing Corcoran gallery, Washington, and are attracting a great deal of attention. We hope Brother Maurelian may be able to dispose of Brother Maurelian may be able to dispose of these masterpieces as he expected before leaving here, and that it will not be necessary for him to make an effort to do so outside of Washington.

On a spot designated by the agent. As they approached the village about thirty of the principal chiefs and head men rode in line into the fort, advancing slowly up the parade ground to the commanding officer's quarters, where they were presented by Spotted-Tail. The son of Lone-Horn first rode forward, and leaving his even on the ground said.

already, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. In fact, it is and rode away to put their people in camp. On the fifteenth instant a council was held, in nouncement may be expected shortly, unless there is a slip betwixt the cup and lip. If the present programme is carried out, Attorney-General Devens will be appointed to fill the the indians were told what would be required of them by the government. They said that their professions of peace were sincere, and this is fully credited by all who saw them. They turned over to the agents upvacancy on the supreme bench; Secretary | ward of one thousand four hundred and thi Thompson will take Devens's place; and ty ponies and horses, also their arms, the exact number of which could not be ascer-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, will be appointed secretary of the navy, rice Thompson. the instigation of Devens.

THE equinoctial storms that have been blowing great guns the past few weeks in different parts of the country, played havoc in the vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana; Barry county, Missouri, and Charleston, South Carolina. In the latter place the wind blew at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, making even pedestrianism impossible. Fortunately ceived here to-day: no lives were lost, but the loss of property is

one accord firmly decline to be hoisted to such giddy hights, where they are exposed to all the accumulated dangers of fires that may and are hopelessly cut off from rescue by the

longest of ladders, the hotel proprietors would very quickly find it expedient to make all the elevators and stairways fire-proof keep a head of water and hose on every floor, and double their force of watchmen and fire-

WAR between Russia and Turkey can no onger be averted. Already the tramp of armed men can be heard on the banks of the Pruth and the Danube, both nations hurrying forward to completion their arrangements for a long and bloody contest, in which perhaps all the nations of Europe may be forced to take a part. Fearful as the crash most be and pregnant with momentoes consequences to Europe-this country may find it the occasion to recover its lost commerce, if a wise and liberal policy be adopted by congress with respect to the shipping interests while manufactures and agricultural products will secure a market all over the world, which will put life into the palsied business circles and make our wharves and workshops resound with the hum of active toil. Europe's difficulty is certainly the opportunity of the

onfession has created a sensation in New York surpassing that made by his first arrest. The old ring-robber, worn out by long imprisonment and worriments by lawyers and courts, has, for the sake of liberty, made a clean breast of it, giving names, dates and amounts with such circumstantiality as leaves little doubt that he has for once dealt in the will compete in drill with the Porter Rifles, of | truth. Many of the names, it will be seen. are those of men hitherto honored with the the confidence of the people, at least three of them filling high judicial positions. Oakey Hall appears to be one of the worst of the gang. He exacted and was paid ten per cent. of all the sums stolen from the public treasury while occupying the position of mayor, the duties of which devolved upon him a careful and honest supervision of the city's financial affairs. His treachery was therefore worst of all. No wonder he fled to Lendon; no wonder he turned his back upon New York and left his wife and children to bear the brunt of the disgrace he could not face. Between pital for women graduated nine women doctellectual Hall there was a wide gap. The fall of the ex-mayor is proportioned to the difference between him and the greedy old villain who planned so gigantic a robbery of the people, suborning bench, bar, and legis-

THE report we publish to-day of Tweed's

FEMALE INSTITUTE BURNED.

The Female Institute at Somerville Destroyed by Fire-Loss \$15,000, with No Insurance.

Special to the Appeal. SOMERVILLE, April 17.-The female institute here burned to the ground at one o'clock this afternoon. Loss fifteen thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

The following private dispatch was also received yesterday evening from Miss Mary Hitzfield, daughter of Mr. A. Hitzfield, of this city, the young lady being music teacher in the institute]:

SOMERVILLE, April 17, 1877. To A. HITZFIELD-The institute was

THE INDIANS.

BRISTOW, it is thought in Washington, will Surrender of One Thousand Hostile Sioux to General Crook at the Spotted-Tail Agency - The Son of Lone-Horn Makes the Surrender.

> mense Quantity of Arms, Including Carbines Taken at the Custer Massacre. Turned Over-The Details.

CHEYENNE, WY., April 16 .- About one thousand northern hostiles made a formal surrender of arms, ponies, etc., to General Crook, at Spotted-Tail agency, vesterday. Their entry was very dramatic. Encircling Spotted-Tail's camp, and discharging their guns in the air, they called forth the whole force of that chief to greet them, after which their head-chief delivered a short speech before General Crook, indicating his desire for peace by laying his rifle at the general's feet. Among the chiefs surrendering are One Who-Touches-the-Clouds and Roman-Nose, whose village was destroyed last summer by Captain Mills. ROMAN-NOSE AND OTHER CHIEFS SURREN-CHEYENNE, April 17.—On the fourteenth

instant the village of Sioux previously men-tioned as coming in with Spotted-Tail, surrendered to General Crook at the Spotted-Tail agency. The village numbered about one thousand persons, mainly Sanzaries and Minneconjous, under Roman-Nose and other chiets. The Indians asked permission to ap-proach the agency in the style commonly used by them upon entering a friendly village, which was granted them. About ten o'clock the warriors to the number of about three hundred, made a regular charge on the agency main village filed past and went into camp on a spot designated by the agent. As they A CHANGE in the cabinet is brewing lay down this gun as a token of submission to General Crook, to whom I wish to surrender." The chiefs all shook hands with General Crook tained; but the collection embraced many carbines taken in the Custer massacre. They This new deal is understood to be partly at are believed to have brought in many relics of that affair, and General Crook has given orders to spare no pains in the recovery of such things. In the afternoon the peaceable Indians gave the new-comers a feast, and we had an opportunity of witnessing the Omaha dance. Five hundred Cheyennes are at Hot creek to-night and are expected here the day after to-morrow. They notified General Crook some days ago of their intention to surrender.

HONEST IN THEIR INTENTIONS. CHICAGO, April 17 .- The following was re-

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., April 16, 1877. set lown at fully one hundred thousand dollar. The country up as far as Columbia also lost heavily of fences and houses, and the rice-fields were inundated and a large proportion of the crop swept away.

The artino of the awful results in loss of precious lives by the recent fire in St. Louis, the New York Journal of Commerce insists that if persons who journey about the country and live at the great hotels would with one accord firmly decline to be hoisted to such

In a day or two two hundred employes the bureau of engraving and printing will be dismissed, and this reduction will be folbreak out in the many stories below them. dismissed, and this reduction the by the additional dismissal of two hundred more.

Inner Conscience there is Evolved a Story of Corruption that Sickens Even those who Supposed Themselves Acquainted with All the Details of the Ring Crimes.

OUT OF TWEED'S

A List of Hitherto Honored Citizens o New York whom the Boss Charges with Complicity in Full Knowledge of and Participation in the Profits of his Various Swindles.

Senators, Judges, Journalists and City Officials who Aided and Abetted the Ring Robber of the Century in the Accomplishment of his Crimes against the People.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Wm. M. Tweed com his quarters in the Ludlow street jail. citing that in return for the favor of liberty and rest he will yield up all his property and be a faithful witness on behalf of the people. He says he has suffered much and suffered long in silence, and has borne the burden of what others should have shared. Afflicted with disease, feeble from age and confine ment, ill at ease in mind, he seeks that res and relief he so much and so sorely needs.
He adds that the only basis upon which he
has the right to apply for leniency and pardon is that he will make complete surrender
of his property and a full disclosure of

HIS CRIMINAL COMPANIONS. The proposition is a long and exhaustive document, and assumes the nature of a con-fession, which goes back as far as 1867, when the ring first began to assume form. It gives in detail the story of the various conference between the writer, Peter B. Sweeney, Richand Connolly, Henry Genet, A. Oakey Hall, and others, by which Tweed was elected to the State senate, Connolly comptroller in 1867, and Hall mayor January 1, 1869. Tweed, according to the story, transferred to State Senator Winslow in person two hundred thousand dollars to secure the charter of 1870, which gave to the ring control of dred thousand dollars to secure the charter of 1870, which gave to the ring control of the city and the support of several influential Republican members of the legislature. It was Tweed's understanding with Winslow at that time that the money was to be divided between Woodin, Samuel H. Frost, Augustus R. Ellwood, William H. Brand, Norris Winslow, James Wood, Isaiah Blood, and George Morgen all of the senets and also lature to his purpose, and disgracing the George Morgan, all of the senate, and also with Van Pelton, Williams, Crowley, Mer-riam and Beaman for their influence in the legislature. The confession gives the circumstances of the division of the spoils between himself, Sweeney, Hall, Connolly and Woodward. It implicates Garvey, Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson, and a majority of the board

of supervisors. MAYOR HALL'S PROPORTION the ground that he acted only in a ministerial the ground that he acted only in a manufac-theracter, Twied says was manufac-tured after the exposure. Hugh Hastings, of the Commercial Advertiser, is mentioned as having received a check for twenty thousand having received a check for twenty thousand dollars, and checks for smaller amounts at various times. Mr. Hastings is also credited with the diplomatic achievement of having brought Jay Gould and Tweed together, by which alliance the Tammany and Erie rings were operated to their mutual advantage. The confession also, according to the World, says that all the rejutings and book-cases in says that all the paintings and book-cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city. He gives the names of five persons, who, he promises, if immunity is given them, will swear to the truth of all his statements.

HAS PRESERVED ALL CHECKS AND KEPT ! of all his transactions, all of which will placed at the disposal of the State. Of the five persons named there are E. D. Barber, Ex-Senator James Pearce, Alexander Frear and William King, the latter Tweed's former deputy commissioner of public works. Short-ly after the publication of the "secret accounts," in July, 1871, Tweed says Francis N. Bixby and Ex-Sheriff (then State senator) O'Brien came to him and offered to secure him against any further investigation of his bank accounts, his relations with the city or indeed, from any further trouble, if he would pay one hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward O'Brien's claim against the city for two hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars for unpaid fees. The two represented to him that they had such influence over Mr. Tilden, Judge Barrett and William C. Barrett as to immediately quash any further steps in the pending investigation. Tweed says he paid them twenty thousand dollars in cash, and mortgages which they afterward collected for therest; and he understands, they secured the same amount from Connolly upon the same representations. He says he does not con-sider O'Brien's claim has any real merits. Hugh Smith, Sweeney's particular friend, attended to all the transactions with Judge Cardoza, by which judicial action was taken in behalf of the ring. Tweed says the Navarro claim of one million dollars against the

city for water meters is a fraud. HE MENTIONS THURLOW WEED by name, but dees not connect him with any equivocal transaction. He mentions Judge Folger, of the court of appeals, and George H. Purser, of New York, as persons to whom he paid money. The confession concludes with the promise that the writer will be a witwith the promise that the writer will be a witness for the city in any suit brought by the city for the recovery of moneys from any of the persons mentioned. He does not ask that the suits against him be quashed, but that he be released from confinement without bail. Tweed's counsel says that since his trouble most of those whom he had looked upon as his friends in his palmy days, had held themselves aloof from him while many of them selves aloof from him, while many of them had been loudest in their denunciation of him. He asks nothing further from them, and does not propose to recognize any further claim upon him for silence. Mr. Townsend further says that if the attorney-general accepts Tweed as a witness for the people he will find him as faithful to the prosecu-tion as he has heretofore been to his associates and confidants in the ring frauds.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILS among politicians and others over Tweed's confession, as published in a morning paper. Old ring members are hard to find, and will say nothing when found. Justice Bixby de-mes that his brother, Senator Bixby, ever proposed immunity to Tweed in 1871, provided he would have one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of James O'Brien's claims against the city audited and paid. Recorder Hackett declined to say anything about the statement that his house, paintings and book-cases were paid for by city money. Wheeler H. Peckham, of the counsel for the people in the Tweed case, to-day said it

was true that Tweed had made a statement, which he called a full confession, and that it was taken to Albany last night by Townsend. The synopsis published this morning he sup-SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT. It contained some things, at least, which e knew were correct. As to the probability of legal proceedings against some of the per-sons named in the confession who have not

yet been prosecuted, Peckham said he was unable at present to make any statement on The Express confirms Tweed's confession. and says: "The tale told in that published his morning is but a partial revelation, and

a full confession will add an amount of detail which will even more sicken the public conscience."

The published abstract of Tweed's so-called "confession" contains this sentence: "He gave to Mr. Hastings a check for twenty thousand dollars, dated three or four days after the passage of the charter of 1870, with

the understanding that the money was also to go to Senator Woodin." Mr. Hastings, who is the well known proprietor of the Commercial Advertiser, says in reference to the above paragraph that the affair was a purely husiness transaction the check being purely business transaction, the check being made payable to his order and passing in a legitimate way through the hands of his banker and broker. Had the transaction not been entirely proper, of course it would have been easy for him to get Tweed to send the check to bank and obtain bills.

MR. HASTINGS EMPHATICALLY DENIES upon any occition any moneys passed through his hands to Senator Woodin to secure his his hands to Senator Woodin to secure his vote or for other purposes. Referring to the meeting of Gould and Tweed, Mr. Hastings says, that he did bring them together, as he believed they had some differences, but at that time Tweed was considered a very respectable man, and was associated in business matters with the most eminent citizens. Tweed's statement is pronounced

A SENSATIONAL CANARD
in Albany. The attorney-general has received a paper in connection with Tweed's
case but says he has not had time to read it. Until he becomes acquainted with its contents he will not make it public.

SENATOR WOODIN WILL REPLY ALBANY, April 17.—Senator Woodin says he will reply to Tweed's confession so far as it relates to himself, from his place in the senate to-morrow morning. He added: "The confession is absolutely and unqualifiedly false in every particular in its assertions touching my conduct. I never received any money from Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, directly or indirectly, either from him or any other perindirectly; either from him or any other peron the subject of New York legislation by any man, living or dead, in an improper man-

DENIAL FROM JUDGE FOLGER. The Evening Journal publishes the fol

ALBANY, April 17. To the Editor of the Evening Journal: The New York World, of to-day contains this sentence: "He (Wm. M. Tweed) mentions Judge Folger, of the court of appeals, as one to whom he paid money." William M. Tweed never paid him any money. The statement is not true. CHARLES J. FOLGER.

The Journal adds: "We are authorized by Attorney-General Fairchild to say that he Attorney-General Fairchild to say that he has never heard or known Tweed to utter a word that would be considered derogatory of Judge Folger, although Tweed has spoken to the attorney-general of him—Judge Folger—as a formidable political and legislative opponent. We are also authorized by Mr. John D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, to say that Judge Folger's name is not mentioned. that Judge Folger's name is not mentioned in the confession, nor that of any other judge of the court of appeals. THE BOSS WILL HAVE TO PROVE HIS STATE-

MENTS. The attorney-general says that Mr. Town-send arrived here late on Sunday atternoon, and immediately sent word to the attorney-general's home that he was in Albany with Tweed's confession. The attorney-general Tweed's confession. The attorney-general which to-day (Tuesday), when he met Townsend at to-day (Tuesday), when he met Townsend at this (the attorney-general's) office in the State-lie his (the attorney-general's) office in the State-house, and received from his hands Tweed's confession. The statement fills some fifty pages of manuscript, and Attorney-General Fairchild says he will immediately take up the consideration of the document, giving it bed of the consideration of the document, giving it the consideration of the document, giving it his earnest attention. Before making the confession public he will demand of Tweed evidence to prove the charges against per-sons whom his confession implicates. Fair-child says he will furnish the Associated Press with a full text of the confession as soon as was ten per cent. He shared throughout in all the profits, was in full collusion with the various details of fraud, and was fully aware ument. Fairchild has not examined the conof the fraudulent nature of the contracts presented for his signature. The document purporting to be a record of the proceedings of the board of audit, of May 5, 1870, by which Mr. Hall, on his trial, secured acquittal, on said, denies having given any information said, denies having given any information here of the disclosures made by Tweed.

THE CHARGES OF THE BOSS TO BE INVESTI-

ing resolution:

Whereas, an alleged statement of William M. Tweed, published in the New York World of to-day, stees among other things, that the person whose influence was most valuable to Tweed was considered to be State Senator Woodin, of Auburn, and he (Tweed) therefore approached that guestes in the construction of the the passage of the charter, and that he (Tweed) both gongs in the office and kept them ring ing, and when the messenger returned from the basement and announced that the bouse was all afire, he sent a boy to give a general fire-alarm, and three other boys to arouse the guests; he also shouted "fire" under the rottenday, which reached to the roof, and could have been heard all over the upper floors; also sounded the district-alarm, and the salvage corps arrived in three minutes; a few moments later the engines began to arrive; witness then went to the upper floors, and assisted in getting the women out of the house; the fire annunciator of the hotel gave most all the testimony, with power to send for persons and papers, and, if need be, to sit in New York city and fully investigate whether said Woodin ever received, or promised to receive, any portion of the moneys hereinbefore referred to, and to report to the senate within tendays all the testimony, together with their conclusions therein, and that all committee are hereby authorized to command the services of the sergeant at arms of the senate, and also employ a stenographer.

Mr. Harris said that although Senator

Mr. Harris said that although Senator Woodin expressed a desire that the committee should be composed of two of the oppo-site political faith and one of his own, still he did not think there was any special reason for departing from the usual course. Senator Woodin stated that it was his personal preference that the committee be con-

stituted of three senators, a majority being of the opposite political faith.

The number of the committee was made our, and the chair named the members as follows: Carpenter, Sprague, Schoonmaker and Bradley—three Republicans and one

STOLEN VOUCHERS. The Tribune to-morrow publishes the tatement that the vouchers stolen from Connolly's office some time ago, and said to have been burned, were shipped abroad by Hall, and that he has them now in London.

New York, April 17.-At a session of Dr Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, last night, Ex-Mayor Lambert resigned as clerk of the session, and to-day he made a statement regard ing his management of the property of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Crook, in which he says: "I have acted as Mrs. Crook siagent for a series of years, and at times I have borrowed money on the securities in my hands, not doubting for a moment my ability to return the same, but a series of adverse circumstances have prevented me from doing this, and hence the loss which has been sustained; here was my error. Misfortune has over-taken me in an unexpected manner struggling hard against; adverse circumstances; I have been compelled to succumb, and I am deeply sensible that I have erred most grieviously; I have been too sanguine; I have done what could to repair the wrong; I have surrendered everything in my possession to Mrs. Crook in order, so far as possible, to make up the heavy losses sustained by my unfortunate management of her affairs, and I can only ask forgiveness of God and those relatives

Skirts and Bustles. Paris fashion writers agree in asserting that a radical change in ladies dress is al-ready inaugurated. Waists are made shorter, and the skirts fall in graceful folds. Our dressmakers declare that they cannot make these dresses hang well and produce the de-sired effect without stiff underskirts of some kind, and to meet these wants some of our

Arrest of Counterfeiters. Washington, April 17.—The secret-service division of the treasury was to-day informed by telegraph that the officers of th secret-service had made important arrests of counterfeiters at Green Point, Pennsylvania, St. Louis, Missouri, and Wheeling, West Virginia. Among the parties arrested is Hon. Thomas W. Marion, of Green county, Pennsylvania, who formerly represented that county in the legislature. He sold a quantity

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The Coroner's Inquest Develops the Fact that there was a Conflict of Opinion as to the Danger Between the Proprietors and Delay on the Part of the Firemen.

The Hotel was also Inadequately Supplied with Hose, and the Baggage-Elevator was Ready-Coated with Grease as a Means of Spreading the Fire-The Old Story of Delay.

St. Louis, April 17.—The coroner's jury resumed the investigation of the Southern first witness, J. In the United States signal service office, in the transfer of the insurance building, corner of S. Find Locust streets, he went to the window and saw the roof and the upper story of the hotel in flames. Henry Hamer, keeper of the storeroom of

Henry Hamer, keeper of the storeroom of the hotel, made a diagram of the room, and explained its relative position to the other parts of the basement, engine-room, etc., and described its contents; the walls of the storeroom were of wood, and wooden partition divided it into two rooms; in the inner room nearest to the baggage-elevator there was a pile of mattresses, hair or moss, and a large box of matches standing on the floor about twelve feet from the hair; the steampipes that heated the building and supplied steam to the elnvator engine ran through the store-room about eight feet from the matchbox; some of these pipes were covered and some uncovered; they made the room too hot, and it was necessary to have grated windows and

a grated door to the room to admit of the circulation of air; he was on duty from six o'clock in the moaning to six in the evening, but on the night of the fire did not leave till a quarter-past seven o'clock; gave the keys of the storeroom to a son of George Darling, one of the proprietors; when I left the house everything was safe then; had no knowledge whatever of the origin of the fire, and have heard no statements relating thereto made by any of the employes; did not lodge in the nouse, and knew nothing of the fire until the

next morning.

None of the employes who have thus far testified could tell at what time the fire was first discovered, or how it originated, but they all agree that when they left the base-ment there was fire in the lifth or sixtn story. to return to their rooms; some started to do so, and had held back others who never fully realized the danger; Captain Warner, another one of the proprietors, took a different view of the situation, and urged witness and others to leave the house and take their effects with them, when he escaped, and reached the street about half-past one o'clock; he did not believe the fire department could save the house; he heard a roaring noise in the baggage-elevator like a locomotive furnace; he believed the fire was rushing up it; he had previously noticed that the walls of the baggage-elevator were thick with grease.

George W. Ford, jr., night-clerk, testified that it was half-past one o'clock by the hotel ALBANY, April 17.—Senator Woodin made a speech in the senate denying the allegations made concerning him in the Tweed confession. He concluded by reading the following resolutions: time; he at once sent notice to the engine-room, and had Mr. Shepherd called; rang both gongs in the office and kept them ring-

had the baggage elevator been raised part of the way, so as to break the draft; there was but one hose nozzle in the building above the office floor, although there were numerous coils of hose and water-pipe on each floor to which a hose could be attached; felt confident that not more than seven minutes elapsed between the time he discovered the fire and the arrival of the confident.

discovered the fire and the arrival of the en-G. A. Koerner, a guest, refuted the statement of Mr. Welch, of Topeka, Kansas, that there was a strong smell of burning wood in room 19 as early as six o'clock on the night of the fire. Witness occupied that room, and there was no such odor in it at eleven o'clock,

when he retired. Captain Thorwegan, master of the steamer Grand Republic, testified: Was sleeping on the third floor; heard the alarm of fire; called his wife, went out of the voom, and found the hall full of smoke; descended to the parlor floor and met Mr. Darling, who told them there was no danger; took his wife back to his room, but came out again and met Cap-tain Warner, who told them they must get out; finally left the house by the ladies' entrance, on Fifth street; knew of appliances in the house for putting fires out; had seen nozzles on the different floors; when he left the hotel, didn't think any fire department could put out the fire; saw the Skinner fire-escape at work, but thought it very slow, and thought the firemen slow in getting ladders up to the windows; did not blame Mr. Darling for trying to quiet the excitement of the people by saying that the fire was out. David A. Hogan, night bell-boy, testified that he was sweeping out the billiard-room when he noticed smoke; he went to the office

and was told to go down in the basement and see where the fire was; he went down and found the store-room on fire and the flames running along the wooden partition toward the baggage-elevator and the draft already up the elevator; he retreated to the office and told Clerk Ford that the house was on fire; this was ten or fifteen minutes past one by the office clock; the alarm was immediately given by Mr. Ford, who went up stairs and called Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Darwhose property has been sacrificed, and of my fellow-citizens whose confidence I have ling; the latter was in the club-room; he (Ford) told Mr. Darling the whole house was on fire; witness then went along the halls knocking at the doors of the rooms and crying "fire;" when he reached the parlor floor he found Mr. Darling trying to quiet the ladies, saying that the fire would be out soon; just as Mr. Darling said this the flames burst through the door of the back stairs; he then went and broke open the door to the ladies' entrance on Fifth street, which was locked, and the ladies rushed out; neither Mr. Darling nor Mr. Shepherd told him to call the guests and boarders when he inform-

engine-room and told the fireman that the first acquaintance with Mrs. Burnett has been so estentatiously displayed, but Russia has engine-room was in flames; the fireman did not seem to know that there was a fire.

Albert J. Bodwell, of Chicago, gave a denot seem to know that there was a fire. Albert J. Bodwell, of Chicago, gave a de scription of his exit from the house; he was on the top floor and attributed his escape to the fact that a day or two before he had gone

down the stairs near his room, instead of by the elevator, in order to make himself familiar with the construction of that part of the house; he had been in the great Chicago fire, and was timid about a fire; he said he heard George Darling tell the people that there was no danger, and urge them to return to their rooms. No more bodies have been found in the

dition of the walls. They will be knocked or pulled down to-morrow and the search re-sumed with the same vigor as it has pro-

The coroner's jury, after adjournment this afternoon, visited the ruins to acquire some knowledge of the ground and plan of the hotel so they may more thoroughly examin witnesses, but they were cautioned by Fire Chief Sexton not to go inside of the walls, and they took their view from a distance. Chief Sexton also ordered the occupants of all the buildings south of the west wing of Fifth street to vacate them on account of their proximity to the south wing.

The hotel safe was not raised to-day. It is said to contain a large amount of money and other valuables belonging to guests. George J. Jones, treasurer of DeBar's operahouse, sold at auction on change to-day several tickets for the benefit of the destitute servant girls of the Southern hotel. Two tickets brought one hundred dollars each. One was knocked down to the Globe Democrat for fifty dollars. The benefit promises to be a very generous one.

LOUISIANA.

The Nicholls House Proposition What No Likelihood of its Acceptance.

Even the Commissioners are not Quite Favorable to it-What Packard Thinks - The Muddle not Near a Solution.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.-The Nicholls New Orleans, April 17.—The Nicholls house to-day adopted a resolution, by a vote of sixty-three to eleven, giving effect to the caucus proceedings last night looking to a reorganization of the house. The resolution announces that "fifteen Republicans are solemly declared to legally occupy their seats," and cordually invites thirty-five other Republicans to come and do the same, and asserting that "seven other Republicans will be admitted subject to contest." I provides further: "That the organization of the house shall remain unchanged, and that no contest shall be pain unchanged, and that no contest shall b made of the seven seats in which the Republicans are seated until the next session." his proposition should be accepted by the depublicans, the house would be composed of ifty-seven Republicans and sixty-two Demo-

Mr. A. H. Leonard, of Shreveport, mem-ber of the Packard house from Caddo parish, said to-night that there was not the slightest probability of the Republicans accepting this proposition and invitation of the Democrats. Messrs. M'Veigh and Hawley, of the com mission, called on Governor Packard this morning. They opened the conversation by asking Packard if he had heard of the proposition of the Nicholls house. Packard re-plied that he had seen something about it in the newspapers. The commissioners asked Packard what he thought of it. Packard replied that he thought it an admirable arrangement for the Democrats. They then asked Packard what he thought as to its acceptance by himself and party. Packard replied that he could not answer until he had received the proposition, and asked the com-Packard then asked when the proposition the German recruits residing abroad to would be submitted to him in writing; he wanted to know, however, if the commission were prepared to indorse it favorably. To this proposition Mr. M'Veigh replied, no, not extend military exercises, and is not in any way actly; but if it reached them they would, if | connected with the present state of political requested to do so, transmit it to him.

The commission are in session to-night, and at nine o'clock were in consultation with Messrs. M'Millan, Leonard, Twitchell, and other prominent Republicans. It does not now appear very clearly that the commission

favor the Nicholls house proposition. General Hawley stated to-night that the General Hawley stated to-night that the resolutions of the Nicholls house had been sent to the commission, and by them handed to a committee of Republicans. They were discussed at some length by the members of the commission and the Republicans present. The Nicholls proposition, as it is called, would probably be accepted by the Republicans were it not for the fact that the Nicholls house declines to unsent three members who were scatted to unseat three members who were scated from the third ward parish of New Orleans, who were not Republicans, and who were not elected. The resolutions were handed to the Republicans too late for action to-night, but they will caucus on them to-morrow. The commission, it may be stated, are very hopeful that an agreement may be made by the two parties.

## LITERARY NOTES.

JOHN BURROUGHS contributes "A London Adventure" to Scribner for May. "Sea-Trout Fishing," by A. R. Maclonough, is the paper for sportsmen in the May Scribner.

the last legislature. GENERAL LEW WALLACE follows up his Fair God, with a novel on Rome in the Days of Tiberius. He seems to aim at an Ameri-

can Bulwership.-Springfield (Mass.) Re-

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S sister, Mrs. Chanter, who occupied his rectory for some time, has written several stories for little American children, and we understand that St. Nicholas

will publish them shortly. VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES,

"Village Reform," are to be discussed in Scribner for May by George E. Waring, jr. and Dr. Holland. What these writers may have to say on these themes will be worth the reading. REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON, with

fac-similie illustrations from the old family bible and of the family record, etc., will appear in Scribner for May. A timely article in the same number, also illustrated, will be "About Greece and the Greek Museums." CLARENCE COOK's eleventh instalment of Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks, in Scribner for May, brings his present series to a close. Mr. Cook has received a large number of letters from interested readers, many of whom have made practical use of his suggestions in their house-fornishing. It is said that the illustrations to this series have cost in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. The publishers announce that during the coming twelvementh Mr. Cook will have other illustrated papers in the mag-

azine on matters of taste. Just at present the novelists most talked Just at present the novelists most talked about in Germany are two Galician Jews, Sacher Masoch and Karl Emil Franzos. Sacher Masoch is bitter, cynical, and a follower of Schopenhauer and Hartmann in his philosophy. Franzos is much more genial. But both of them paint, in a very vivid style, the scenery of their native provinces, and the manners and customs of Jewish life. Sacher Masoch hated Prussia intensely. It is strange that none of their tales have any is strange that none of their tales have appeared in English. They are rivals of Frey-tag, Spielhagen, and Auerbach.—Christian not the remotest chance of peace. Herchova and Roumania are preparing to

Admirers of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will be glad to learn that Scribner has several of her short stories on hand awaiting publication. One of these, entitled Esmeral-

No more bodies have been found in the Southern hotel ruins, and but little property of any kind taken from them to-day. The workinen were withdrawn this afternoon in consequence of rain and the dangerous consequence of rain and the dangerous conconsequence of rain and the dangerous con- Exchange.

EASTERN EUROPE

In a Blaze of War Excitement-The Russian Army already Marching Into Roumania-The Czar En Route to Headquarters to Initiate Hostilities.

Declaration of War Expected to be Made To-Morrow, Thursday-Russia "Goes in" Alone-Attitude of the Other Powers-Germany Prudently Preparing for Emergencies.

Turkey Pushing Forward to Meet the Enemy-England Sends Mr. Layard to Constantinople to Observe and Report upon the Earliest Phases of the Coming Struggle

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The cza leaves for the army almost immediately. He will confine himself to the inspecting of troops, and will not take part in the cam paign. The order of the day announcing declaration of war has not yet been issued In official quarters it is represented that the present situation compels Russia, in a certain degree, to act single-handed, Russia alone nong the great powers, having mobilized Ragusa, April 17.—Skirmishing continue between the Miridites and Turks. Accord-ing to accounts received here the rising o the neighboring tribes is thought imminent Their chiefs, it is stated, have already gon their chiefs, it is stated, have arready gotte to Cettigne to request instructions from the prince of Montenegro. The different Monte-negrin corps are now at their posts, but ap-pear to remain on the defensive.

Paris, April 17,-Several journals protes Paris, April 17.—Several journals protest energetically against the exaggerated pessimist rumors lately propogated by some of the foreign papers in regard to the alleged unsatisfactory relations between France and Germany in consequence of the agitation maintained by the French ultramontane party since the papal altercation against the lablan government. These rumors are de-Italian government. These rumors are de-clared to be wholly groundless, the relations between the French and German governments remaining now, as previous to the eastern crisis, entirely pacific.

LONDON, April 17.—The Times says the conscripts of the Prussian army visiting or permanently located in England, have received, during the past week, peremptory summons to join their regiments in Germany immediately, and a number of young men left London Saturday and yesterday in obedience to this summons. their regiments, which is mentioned by the

A special dispatch from Constantinople fixes Thursday next as the day of the probable embarkation of the Russian embassy. The same day is fixed for the czar's depart-

are for Kishenev. Therean, April 17.—Nothing whatever is known here of Persia's claim to Bagdad, al-leged by the Vienna Political Correspondence. On the contrary, in order as much as possible to prevent misunderstanding, the Persian camp on the frontier, in the vicinity of Kermanshah, has been broken up and troops removed to the interior. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—The Monte-

negrin delegates left this city yesterday for nome, via Odessa. An official communication contradicts the statement that the government contemplates proclaiming a state of siege in Constantinople, or any other place in

VIENNA, April 17 .- A large concentration of Turkisa troops at Widin has caused con-siderable commotion in Roumania. The cabinet council has determined to increase the forces stationed at Kalafat, so as to resist the descent of the Turks on the Roumanian side. Roumania has also laid its apprehensions before our government, saying that it meant to keep neutral while it could do so, or so long as Roumania was not made the theater of

Paris, April 17.-Layard, who passed through this city Saturday, is going to Constantinople with the view of Leeping his gov-WE acknowledge the receipt by mail, from the public printers at Nashville, of advanced sheets of the acts and resolutions passed by during the earliest phases of the struggle, in order to seize, if possible, the moment when in consequence of the military events it will become possible to exert mediatory influence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—It has been writer on horticultural topics, has a short article in Scribner for May, giving practical directions in regard to transplanting trees, shrubs and vines.

decided that the Turkish cabinet shall meet daily to deliberate on the situation. It is reported that on the outbreak of war Russian subjects will be expelled from Turkey. A dispatch from Rome says that further distance is the structure of the control of th shows that when England's demand for Russia's disarmament nearly rendered the signing of the protocol impossible, the Italian government endeavored to smooth the diffi-

ulty by suggesting a spontaneous declara-Belgrade, April 17.—Several collisions are reported around the Montenegrin frontier between the Turkish troops and the tribes of nountaineers, who lately resumed an insurctionary character and were moving to join

the Montenegrins. LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch from 3ucharest reports that the movement of the ussian army from Kishenev toward Ung-eni has made considerable progress. Troops at the points of concentration near the Rou manian frontier are being continually reinorced, and troops from interior portions are illing the positions vacated by those going to A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Duke Decazes informed the French cabinet

at the council to-day that he had received from the Berlin and London governments assurances of the peaceful and conciliatory disposition of Germany toward France.

President MacMahon has instructed M.
Martel, minister of justice and public worship, to express to the bishop of Nevers his entire disapproval of the latter's letter, asking intercention for the pope, and to state ing intervention for the pope, and to state that the president sees with pain the clergy medding with internal, and even foreign

politics.

A Vienna special reports that Count An drassy entertains no further hope of peace, but trusts the campaign may be short, so that he neutral powers may force Turkey and lussia to stop in time to prevent the struggle rom becoming general. Certain cabinet still entertain hopes, but Count Andrassy sees

esist the mobilizing of their whole army. LONDON. April 18 .- A Times dispatch from Vinna says that there are grounds for believing that the idea exists of making the eighth article of the treaty of Paris the startenterprising manufacturers have introduced new, light and elegant crinoline skirts and bustles. These differ greatly from the large, clumsy hoopskirts formerly used, for they are in princesse shape, which is close and flat at front and sides, and gracefully sweeping out at bottom of the train.—Ladies' Journal. ing point for fresh negotiations. This idea is now taken up by England, and brought forward at St. Petersburg; but it seems as if the era of negotiations is there regarded as the two fields of fiction.

DR. SCHLIEMAN is the son of a clergyman of New Bucknow, Mecklenburg. At fourteen be was apprenticed to a great of the treaty of Paris; still, she will not care to raise a discussion on the point at to how far its stipulations may be deemed he was apprenticed to a grocer; after his valid, knowing that such a discussion might he was apprenticed to a grocer; after his term was finished he came to America, where he became a porter at one hundred dollars a year. Here he learned Italian of a clerk and taught himself Russian. In 1846 he went to Russia, where he became an importer, and amassed a fortune of a half million. Returning to this country, he went to California, where he doubled his money, and from thence set about accomplishing the dream of his later years—the resurrection of Troy. He is

made simultaneo before a regular a of war, so that movement would have the character of a menuce. This would be following the prece-dent of 1853. The Turks may not be disposed to allow such occupation to pass over in silence, for trustworthy information indicate that they mean to consider the crossing of the Pruth a declaration of war, and intend crossing at the same time into Roumania at Kalafat and Nikopon.

THE VOTE THAT MADE THE PRESIDENT. s the title of a pamphlet by David Dudley field, which reviews the result of the labors f the electoral commission. D. Appleton & o., New York, are the publishers.

THE HEAD OF ALL! OLD RELIABLE PIPER - HEIDSIECK

LIST OF CHAMPAGNES

Imported into the United States During the Three Months Ending March 31, 1877.

		Citoto
PIPER-	HEIDSIECK	5410
	& Co	
G. H. Mumin	idon	117
moet & Chan	Greno	101
Pommery &	Greno.	97
Heidsleck &	Co	09
f Bouche Flis	& Co	00
	lbeck & Co	117
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Bruen-Fouch	tebello	18
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Ernest Irroy	& Co	0
1 J. Hollinger		211111111111111111111111111111111111111
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The Only Wine that is Always the Same, Attention, Knights Templar. THE officers and members of St. Elmo
Commandery, No. 15, are hereby ordeted to appear at asylum this (WEDNESDAY) evening, April 18th, at 7½ o'clock,
in full dress, to assist in conferring the order of the
Temple. Fratres in good standing courteously invited. By order
B. F. HALLER, E. C.
Attest: A. J. WHERLER, Acting Recorder.

Scottish Commercial INSURANCE CO.

STURM & HIRSCH AGENTS.

41 MADISON ST., BASEMENT. Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given. That by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county. Tennessee, in the case of Day & Prenaint vs. J. V. Patrick, judgment rendered on the 6th day of December, 1876, for the sum of two hundred and one dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on Thursday, the 17th Day of May, 1877, in legal hours, in front of the courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Being a leasehold and improvements:

First—A certain parcel of ground fronting afty-three feet on Shelby street, east side, beginning at the northeast corner of the alley between Boale and Linden streets, and running back to parallel lines two hundred feet to an alley, the same being known and designated as lot No. 7, in block 25, on the map of A. D. 1871, of the city and suburbs of Memphis, Tenn., compiled and published by M. T. Williamson, the same being and iying to the city of Memphis, in Shelby county, Tenn. This lot was leased by F. H. Cassett, of the city of New York, to J. V. Patrick; of Memphis, Tenn., dated September 20, 1872, for five years from August, 1.872, as \$265 per annum and all taxes; the five years terminating August 1, 1887, a further extension of lease being granted under date of March 10, 1875, for five years ending August 1, 1882.

Second—Another certain parcel of ground adjoining the last-mentioned lot, and fronting sixty feet on Shelby street aforesaid, and running back two hundred feet by parallel lines to the aforesaid alley, leased to said J. V. Patrick by the heirs of E. A. White, for a term of five years ending August 1, 1877.

Third—Another certain parcel of ground, also adjoining the two above-mentioned lots, fronting ten leet, more or less, on Shelby street, and running back two hundred feet to the above-mentioned alley; also leased to said J. V. Patrick by U. V. Vance for a term of five years ending August 1, 1877. Thursday, the 17th Day of May, 1877,

also leased to said J. V. Patrick by W. L. Vance for a term of five years ending August 1, 1877, together with the cotton-shed and all improvements erected or piaced on this and the two before-mentioned and above described lots of land, now occupied by John T. Lawler as tenant thereof. Levied on as the property of defendant, J. V. Patrick, to satisfy said jungment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 17th day of April, 1877.

C. L. ANDERSON.
Sheriff Shelby county, Tenn.
By W. D. Cannon, Deputy Sheriff.
Patterson & Lowe, Att'rs for plaintiff. ap18 wed

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE. No. 2270. R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county Hezeklah Henley vs. Alex. H. Dickinson et al. By virtue of an interiocutory decree for sale, en-tered in the above cause, on the leth day of March, 1877, I will sell, at public attetion, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Main street, Mempius, Tennessee, on

Baturday, May 12, 1877,
In legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of the north side of Linden street, in the city of Memphis, with the SW side of Charle too R. R. track, with a front of 744, feet on the said north line of Linden street, extending to the east boundary line of the lot conveyed by deed of June 4, 1870, from Felix W. Robertson to Mariah Franklin; thence at right angles with Linden street and along said east boundary line of Mariah Franklin's lot 74 feet to the intersection with the Memphis and Charleston radiroad track; thence in a south-easterly direction along the line of the said radiroad track 104 feet, more or less, to the beginning.

Terms of Sale—840 in cash; balance on a credit of six months; note with approved security required, lien retained to further secure same, and equity of redemption barred. This April 18, 1877.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. Black, Deputy C. and M.
J. P. Young, Attorney.

Sherriff's Sale of Real Estate. Saturday, May 12, 1877,

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate. DUBLIC notice is hereby given. That by virtue of a venditioni exponis to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of Eudolph Warlitzer & Bro, vs. Weston White, judgment rendered on the 13th day of January, 1870, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest and costs of sult, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1877, Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1877, in legal hours, in front of the courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lot no. 13 of the blan of the lands of Craven Perton, deceased, beginning at the SW corner of tot No. 18 of said subdivision, said corner bring on the east line of Perton avenue 50 feet south of Greenlaw street; running thence southwardly along said east line of said avenue 50 feet to the NW corner of tot No. 20; thence custwardly 1161s feet to the NE corner of said lot No. 20 at an 11-foot alley; thence northwardly along the west side of said alley 50 feet to the SE corner of 16t No. 18; thence westwardly 1161s feet to the beginning. Levied on as the property of defendant, Weston White, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 10th day of April, 1837.

C. L. ANDERSON,
Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn.

By W. D. Cannon, Deputy Sheriff, Bandolph, Hammond & Jordan, Attorneys for plaintiffs. ap18 wed JAS. FLAHERTY. J. J. SULLIVAN. Flaherty & Sullivan,

**UNDERTAKERS** 317 Second Street, near Monroe